

THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY

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WHOLE No. 1104

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A TEMPORARY GUIDE TO STYLE, AND NOTES FOR CONTRIBUTORS

THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY is cooperating in the formulation of a uniform style-sheet for periodicals devoted to classical philology and archaeology, a project initiated by the Editor of the *American Journal of Archaeology*. The present notes are intended to serve temporarily, until the new guide is issued.

For the present, THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY will conform in the main to *A Manual of Style* (11th ed.; Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1949); cf. especially pp. 137-53. The footnotes of recent volumes of *Classical Philology* offer a convenient guide to the style set by the *Chicago Manual*, and may be used instead of the *Manual* itself. Please note, however, two important exceptions:

1. Please avoid entirely the use of 'ff.' Instead, please indicate specifically the end of the passage you have in mind, as in the following examples: pp. 24-27, 105-6, 107-13, 122-28, 136-85, 1205-8, 1204-15, 1223-25, 1237-1352. But the symbol 'f.' may be used to indicate a single succeeding page: for pages 253 and 254, either pp. 253 f. or pp. 253-54.

2. Please disregard § 324 of the *Chicago Manual*, pp. 193-95, which deals with the placing of footnotes in the typescript. Instead please assemble the footnotes, typed double spaced, at the end of the article, preferably commencing them on a new page.

For references to periodicals, any recognizable abbreviations, consistent within a given article, may be used. The short forms listed in recent volumes of *L'Année Philologique* or the *Transactions of the American Philological Association* are entirely acceptable. For all but the very best-known reference works, please give place and date of publication. For the names and works of ancient authors, the abbreviations listed in the *Oxford Classical Dictionary* (Oxford, 1949), pp. ix-xix, are recommended, but again, any consistent and unambiguous abbreviations may be used.

All copy (including quotations and verse passages) should be typed double-spaced, on 8½" by 11" paper. Wide margins should be left at top and bottom, and at both sides. Please omit all indications of type-face, except a single underline for italics.

Please keep a carbon copy of your article, in case the original should go astray in the mails.

As soon as the new uniform style-sheet is published, it will supersede the directions given above. At that time, arrangements will be made to make the new guide available to all our contributors.

Contributions in all areas of classical philology are solicited. Especially welcome are articles and notes of general classical interest, wide enough in scope to appeal to the entire range of our readers. Also very welcome are communications of moderate length reporting the results of specialized research in classical fields. Less technical items dealing with the authors commonly read in schools and colleges, and with problems of classical teaching at all levels, will be gratefully received.

THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY

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ON GERUND GRINDING¹

During the war it was my good fortune to be entrusted with the beginners' class in Latin at Harvard. As everyone knows, it became necessary many years ago to provide a beginners' course in Greek, and more recently in Latin, for students in college, as the consequence of the decline of the Classics in the schools. My experience, though not notably novel, has led me to certain conclusions which may be interesting to others. Hence the present paper.

The slight difference in age between the students with whom I have had to deal and pupils in high schools is not, I believe, of any moment in teaching them elementary Latin, or in success or failure on the part of the teacher. Two things are necessary in all teaching, at any time, anywhere, any subject: first to arouse interest, and second—indeed third, fourth, fifth, and last—to keep interest once aroused. One of the things which makes elementary language teaching dull is the traditionally slow rate of progress. A moving stream of water has more attraction even for small boys than the intermittent drip of an icicle; or, to change the metaphor, a journey by express train is more stimulating than the same ride in a local. I found by actual experience that it is possible to bring intelligent undergraduates to a point corresponding to a good performance at the level of, say, three years' high school Latin, in two semesters' work, and that in a course meeting three hours weekly. One essential requirement is a good book; I am not going to give any publisher free advertising here by naming him, either with approval or disapproval; but I shall be happy to inform any inquirer about the book which I did use with striking

success. Nor is it possible in the space at my disposal to dwell upon more than one feature of method. I drew constantly upon historical grammar to drive home the explanation of Latin words, their meanings, their forms and uses. A teacher who can explain why *utor* is used with the ablative case, why *ueror ne* means "I fear that," why the subjunctive appears in indirect questions, has in his hands a powerful weapon for arousing and maintaining interest, and also for making his teaching rational. The moral: a teacher of Latin who is innocent of historical grammar simply does not know his business.

Grammar is in disfavor nowadays. It is condemned by the ignorant and the half-educated, that is by 99% of those who "rush in" to dictate educational procedure. Grammar is only a set of statements of usage; and usage, though subject to change, is, over long periods of time, relatively stable, especially in a language which has a written literature. Teachers of Latin know, or ought to know, the facts of usage. They are entirely within their rights in making the facts of usage part, in fact the essential part, of the first year's teaching of a language, provided always that they are right about their facts. They are not within their rights if they break this prime rule of conduct. I have before me two books in current use, one of which declares that the earliest source of the Latin gerundive was substantially that of a simple active participle and that the gerund consists simply of certain case forms of the gerundive, in its earlier active value, used as verbal nouns; the other that both gerund and gerundive are in form passive verbal adjectives (though the gerund is active in sense). No wonder the gerund has an ill odor, that it has become the classic specimen of grammar grinding. The two statements that I have quoted are not only contradictory, they are

¹ This article was made available to *THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY* by the American Philological Association's Committee for the Diffusion of Philological Knowledge, Gerald F. Else, Chairman.

both of them false statements of the facts of usage, the first wholly indefensible and the second sheer nonsense.

The name *gerund*, Latin *gerundum* (or *gerendum*), is simply an example of this part of speech, used as a label for the entire class; as for *gerundive*, it is a derivative of *gerund*, manifestly intended to imply that the forms are as closely related historically as they appear to be in form. This is an antique error which bedevils the entire situation, and confuses the learner to the point of imputing idiocy to his teachers. I am well aware that the association which the similarity in form produced gave rise to some of those jokers called analogical developments, in this instance in syntax, which the merest tiro in the study of language comes to look for in every woodpile. But that is no excuse for obscurantism, the virtues of which, if any, I am incompetent to assess in politics or theology, but which I know to have no virtue at all in scholarship or in education.

The facts are quite simple. It is the confusion attendant upon the similarity not only of the names *gerund* and *gerundive*, but also of the forms themselves, as well as upon such associative and analogical interferences as did take place, which has obscured even the simple problem of stating the facts of usage simply and clearly for beginners. At the same time it appears to have inhibited, at least in recent publications, any attempt to set forth a clear statement of the most likely origin of the forms that would at the same time be in accord with the facts of usage.

There is a quite comparable difficulty in English, as anyone knows who has read the pages of an English grammar that deal with the present participle (*-ing* in Modern English, but *-nde* in Old and Middle English) and the verbal noun or so-called gerund (*-ing* in Modern English, *-ing* and *-ung* in Old English.) The Latin gerund is a noun and is active, exactly like English forms in *-ing*, which in older English was commonly used, and in the dialects or in archaic usage still is used, with a preposition, as for example "he fell on sleeping," or (Holinshed) "a dooing," or (Robert of Brunne) "The church was in byldynge." Modern English would say "The church was building," in which the apparently active participle (for of course the church was not building anything) in the sense of a passive ("The church was being built") is not unlike the apparent passive use of the gerund in such expressions as Lucretius' *anulus in digito sup̄ tenuatur habendo* (i.312) which is strictly "the ring underneath becomes thin on the finger by wearing (it)," not "by being worn," or the apparently active meaning of the gerundive in such expressions as *dies uolunda*, for Latin says not *dies quae uoluit* but *dies quae uoluitur*. In like manner, in such an expression as *nil facendum*, we have the gerundive, not the gerund, which has no nominative case.

Faciendum is like the multi-personal, or so-called impersonal passive, just as *currendum est* "folks must run" is parallel to the multi-personal *curritur*. Here also there is a parallel in English. We say "There was nothing to do" meaning "There was nothing to be done." The confusion between active and passive in such expressions as "The church was building" has come about through the loss of the preposition, and it is by no means rash to assume that in Latin also a prepositional, or rather a post-positional phrase, tended to lose its identity as such through the complete fusion of the post-position *-do*, (as in *quan-do* "when," or more literally "up to which point of time") and its preceding accusative case. The entire expression is parallel to the archaic English (*on sleeping* or *a dooing*). The noun, the accusative singular of which we have assumed, exists in Latin in the dative case in what is called the passive infinitive (e.g. *solui*); the gerund itself may exist in Oscan *amvian(n)ud*, in which the *-nn-* corresponds to the Latin *-nd-*; and the early meaning is manifest in such expressions as *soluendo esse* "to be solvent, lit. to be for paying (**soluem-do*)" or *Xuiri slitibus indicandis* (Cicero *Orator* 156), and in fact was, together with the common use of the ablative of the gerund, extremely persistent in the spoken language, becoming virtually a present participle. This variety of its usage appears even in Tacitus (*Annals* ii.81.1) *modo semet afflicto, modo singulos nomine ciens*, so that in modern Romance languages it has given rise to a form that is apparently identical with the present participle (French *chantant*), except that it is indeclinable (so Spanish, Portuguese, Italian *cantando*), whereas the old participle has become an adjective (for example the Italian *amante, intelligente*) or noun.

As for the gerundive it is properly a present participle passive, for example *pax petenda* meant to begin with "peace that is being sought," like *annis uolundis* "as the years are being rolled on." But there is a marked tendency for a present participle passive to acquire the notion of obligation or necessity, just as when we say in English "It's not done" we mean "You must not do that" or at least "You should not, may not do that." Indeed the transition of meaning so as to include also the notion of possibility, or rather impossibility, is particularly apt to arise in negative expressions as *nil facendum*. How easy the transition from passive to active may be is clear also once more from English, as when we say "There was nothing to do," that is, "nothing to be done." Inevitably the two sets of forms and meanings became confused; and in shall we say, *ad condendum oppidum*, who was to tell that *condendum* was a gerund governing *oppidum*, and not a participle in agreement with it? However, it is a mistake to defend theory, if that is the proper name for what is little better than guess-work, by appealing to expressions such as *cupiditas belli gerendi* or *poe-*

narum soluendi tempus, when we have such constructions as Cicero's *ratio omnia disserendi, nullamque rem aperte iudicandi* or *artem uera ac falsa diiudicandi* before us.

Now Old High German has a so-called gerund, as for example *zi gebanne*; and Sanskrit has a present participle passive with an element *-iya-* as for example *karaṇīya-s* "faciendus"; and the gerundive with *-nn-*, for example *upsannam* "operandum," is a fully developed form and construction, quite comparable to the Latin, in Oscan and Umbrian. Taken all together, the evidence would seem to indicate that the *-nn-* of the Old High German and of the Oscan-Umbrian, as well as the *-nd-* of Latin, all go back to the same combination of sounds, presumably *-ni-*, of which the *ñ* in the Sanskrit *-iya(a)-* will be a variant grade. This is not to say that *-nd-* has become *-nn-* in Oscan-Umbrian, but only that the forms correspond one to another, and therefore may be presumed to have a common source. In view moreover of such correspondences as Latin *tendo*: *τείνω*, *defendo*: *θείνω*, *mando* "chew": *μασάδωμαι*, from an older **mēt(h)i-*, this exposition of the source of the gerundive is as plausible as any, and more plausible than some recent theories.

No one pretends that historical grammar is a story fully told. Bopp's account of Indo-European was different from Schleicher's, and Schleicher's different from ours. Doubtless ours will be improved upon; but in the meantime a rational account of the history of forms and usage is illuminating, and my students found it fascinating. Even for youngsters a little salt of historical grammar, provided always that it is good salt, makes the dish tasty. Such things need not be limited to syntax; illustrations may be drawn from every feature of language, and the opportunity seized at the same time to direct a barbed dart or two at modern life—*munus* not only "reward" but also "duty," for you cannot have the one without performing the other; *sapiens* the present participle masculine which has become a noun (just as much as the feminine present participle, *sapientia*), but *sapiens* is "philosopher," though there are plenty of wise people who are not philosophers, and more than one philosopher (I usually mention the name of a well-known living philosopher) who notoriously has not ordered his own life wisely; *sordidus* "too greedily to spend a penny on a piece of soap" (compare *sordes* "dirt," cognate with English *swarthy*, and German *schwarz* "black"); *temere*, an ancient locative singular, meaning "in the dark" and hence rashly—look before you leap; *pecunia*, compare *pecus*, English "fee" but German *Vieh* "cattle," and you can give a little talk on the transition from barter to coined money. The intricacies of *fero* with its perfect *tuli*, but *tollo* with its perfect *sustuli*, vanish, like most so-called irregularities, for example *bonus* but *melior* and *optimus*, so soon

as the historical explanation is advanced. There is no problem over indicatives and subjunctives in conditional sentences when you not only explain Cato's *Mens prope ferrum est, si exerceas conterritur* as an interesting specimen of syntax, but also drive the moral home by practicing, and seeing to it that the students practice, what you preach: "the brain is like a piece of steel; if a man uses it, it gets sharp."

It is not likely that most of such explanations will be seriously modified either by new theory or new discovery. In the meantime let us give the best we have. For at the same time another valuable result accrues. I do not understand how one is to read a book with a title such as *How to Read a Book* or *How to Read a Page* (no doubt the pundits who write these books for the benefit of the rest of feeble-minded humanity will shortly produce something with the title *How to Read a Word*), unless one has first read them and so learned how. But that clearly involves an inescapable dilemma. On the other hand I do know that to learn a language, on the lines I have suggested, fits students for reading a page or a book more intelligently than reading books about reading either books or pages, precisely because it enables them to understand just what is going on with considerable rapidity in our own language in our own day, and that too without having any truck with the variety of semantics (a pseudo-science) that has captured the imagination of those "bright" boys who write advertising copy with the object of taking the pennies out of your pocket and my pocket and even the little children's pockets and putting them into their own.

This I suppose is something. But there is still more to it. Every reader of this article knows that English has been carried around the world from the tiny island in which a handful of Germanic-speaking tribes planted it fifteen hundred years ago; that Spanish and Portuguese in South America may be traced back to the insignificant tribal dialect which began its career of expansion from the banks of the Tiber more than five hundred years before the present era began; that Latin itself is only one of several Indo-European tribal dialects that were diffused from somewhere in Europe north of the Alps in the course of the third millennium before Christ. Here is the opportunity to dwell upon those forces which have proved to be of high conductivity in the diffusion of languages; nomadism (for example in the spread of Semitic and Altaic, and of course Indo-European itself); seamanship (for example, Malay which stretches from Madagascar to the Philippines, Polynesian which stretches from Fiji to Easter Island and from New Zealand to Hawaii; the Romance languages which we find not only in Europe and in North as well as South America but also in India, Africa, Cochinchina and in the islands of the southwest Pacific; and, of course, English itself);

or other factors that have given greater mobility (as for example, a stretch of North American Indian languages, Nahuan and Shoshone, running all the way from Idaho to Puerto Rico). In the remote past these great extensive thrusts of language have been carried out by small groups of men who had succeeded in domesticating the horse; or had learned how to make a wheel; or build a ship that would stay afloat; or used some other means of migration.

Now we are living in a new epoch, in the midst of a technological and electronic revolution; exhilarating but not easy times. It is hardly to be questioned that the dislocations which modern spoken English increasingly shows are due in great measure to corresponding dislocations in the external, that is to say non-linguistic environment, social, political, economic, and all the rest. In passing let me remark that the sense of disquiet which almost every teacher feels acutely about the current use of English by the younger generation seems to be unjustified. Language has within itself its own therapeutic power for dealing with these linguistic dislocations. It has always dealt with them successfully in the past, and there is no reason to suppose that it will fail now. But the tremendous discoveries which have added to man's physical powers within the last hundred years are bound to have their effect. After all, Queen Victoria when she came to the throne travelled in the same way as Julius Caesar; since 1837 we have seen the successful use of the steam locomotive, the internal combustion engine and now jet propulsion, not to mention nuclear fission. On top of all that, the enormously increased rapidity and certainty in modern methods of communication, telephone and overland telegraph, submarine cable, radio, and finally communication not only of the spoken word and musical note but even of the physical scene itself (television), not to mention the "shouties" (kinematograph with sound track)—all these cannot fail not merely to affect English usage but also to ensure its still wider spread. I think it is important for our students to know what is happening to our own language; it is easier to show them what is happening from what actually has happened than from a merely theoretical exposition. The study of Latin in school or in college, along the lines that I have suggested, cannot but be profitable to all students, no matter what their particular interest may be, and is in fact one of the most powerful arguments for justifying the place of Latin in the curriculum. I write all this neither as an optimist nor as a pessimist, but simply as a detached observer of language and its ways. However I am optimist enough to believe that the human mind can in the long run cope with whatever the human mind has done.

JOSHUA WHATMOUGH

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

**CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION OF THE
ATLANTIC STATES
REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER
1948-1949**

The Forty-Second Annual Meeting of the Classical Association of the Atlantic States was held at Buffalo, New York, on Friday and Saturday, May 6 and 7, 1949. (For the complete program, consult *CW*, XLII (1948-49), 226 f.). At the program sessions there was a registered attendance of ninety-two members and friends of the Association. The annual dinner meeting was attended by forty-eight members and four guests. Favored by clement weather which contrasted sharply with the unseasonably warm temperature prevailing along the Atlantic seaboard, and by stimulating papers which held the attention of responsive audiences, the meeting was eminently successful. The guests at the annual dinner provided a delightful pabulum compounded of wit and wisdom. So genuine and unanimous was the positive reaction to the entire program, not only immediately but also subsequently through letters of commendation, that the Executive Committee felt amply justified in its assumption that the annual meeting, if taken periodically to the members who reside in the less populous focal areas of the Association's territory, will be accorded such a hearty response.

The annual business meeting of the Association was held in the auditorium of the Grosvenor Library at 2:00 P. M. on Saturday, May 7, with President Lillian B. Lawler in the chair. The Secretary-Treasurer reported that, as of April 26, 1949, the Association had 606 members, of whom 541 were persons and 65 were institutions, and that 404 of the members were subscribers to *THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY*, 416 to the *Classical Journal*, and 403 to the *Classical Outlook*. In his report of the Financial Account of the Association, he announced that Receipts through the fiscal year beginning April 15, 1948 and ending April 26, 1949 amounted to \$2,438.67, and that Expenditures during the same period amounted to \$2,389.79; thus leaving a Balance of \$48.88. He observed that there would have been a Deficit of \$102.62 in the Account this year, if the Association at the annual business meeting of 1948 had not adopted his recommendation to increase the membership dues by fifty cents. He indicated that the Balance of this year would have been greater by as much as \$50.50, if 101 members had not failed to pay the fifty-cent increase in dues. He urged the members to recognize that the Association cannot possibly perform its basic functions in this economically difficult time, unless all the members give it full financial support.

In his report of the Financial Account of *THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY*, the Secretary-Treasurer declared Receipts in the sum of \$6,069.74 and Expenditures in the sum of \$4,434.95 through the fiscal year extending from April 15, 1948 to April 26, 1949; thus leaving a

Balance of \$1,634.79. He indicated that \$424 of this Balance were owing to the redemption of the \$500 Defense Bond which was purchased for THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY by the Business Manager in November 1941. He reported that the cost of printing the WEEKLY entailed for the Association the expenditure of \$696.25 more this year than last year, owing chiefly to a 15% increase in the printer's fee, which became effective with the first number of Volume XLII; and that basic expenditures in the office of the Editor were \$153.79 greater than they were last year.

In his statement of the Rome Scholarship Fund of the Association for the period extending from April 24, 1948 to April 26, 1949, the Secretary-Treasurer reported Receipts in contributions amounting to \$265.50 and Expenditures amounting to \$200.87: \$200 in cash to the recipient of the Scholarship Award, namely, Dr. Anna H. Griffiths of the Brooklyn Friends' School, Brooklyn, New York; \$0.87 in operating costs; thus leaving a Balance of \$64.63.

The Secretary-Treasurer moved the acceptance of his Reports; Professor Harry L. Levy seconded his motion; the Reports were accepted unanimously.

The Secretary-Treasurer read greetings sent to the Association on the occasion of the annual meeting by Professor F. Stuart Crawford, Secretary-Treasurer of the Classical Association of New England, acting for the Executive Committee and the members of his Association; by Professor A. Pelzer Wagener, President of the Classical Association of the Middle West and South; and by Professor Earl L. Crum, a regional representative of the C. A. A. S. from Pennsylvania, who is serving as a Visiting Expert at Heidelberg University, Germany. The Association received these communications with sincere appreciation.

The Report of the Committee on Resolutions as presented by its Chairman, Professor Donald B. Durham, reads as follows:

"The Committee on Resolutions, on behalf of the Classical Association of the Atlantic States, desires to submit the following recommendations:

"That we express our appreciation to the Reverend A. M. Guenther, S.J., who supervised and so capably handled the arrangements for the banquet; to the distinguished dinner guests and speakers: The Very Reverend Raymond Schouten, S.J., President of Canisius College, Buffalo; Dr. Henry I. Good, Associate Superintendent for Secondary Education, Board of Education, Buffalo; Dr. Oliphant Gibbons, Supervisor of English, Board of Education, Buffalo; Dr. Ernest P. Kionke, Supervisor of Foreign Languages, Board of Education, Buffalo; and to Dr. Robert T. Bapst, Superintendent of the Buffalo Public Schools, who heartily supported the meeting, although serious illness prevented him from attending;

"That we likewise express our appreciation to Mr. R. D. Rogers, Director of the Grosvenor Library, through whose gracious services the Association was given the

use of the auditorium for the Saturday sessions; and to Mr. Stanley Bork, catering manager of the Hotel Lafayette, and to the Management of the hotel, for accommodations and arrangements; and to the Press of the City of Buffalo for its cooperation in publicizing the meeting; and in particular to all those who took part in the program and helped in making the convention a success;

"That we, as members of the Association, here record our acknowledgment and sincere appreciation to the retiring officers of the Association: to Professor Lillian B. Lawler, President, for her unstinted efforts in behalf of the welfare of the Association during her term of office; to Professor Edward H. Heffner, Editor of THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY, who labored unceasingly and unselfishly to maintain and carry forward the high standards of the WEEKLY over a difficult period and in the face of almost insurmountable obstacles; and to Professor Franklin B. Krauss, Secretary-Treasurer, for his invaluable services to the Association in a difficult and exacting office; few persons have any conception of the time and energy he devoted to this work.

"Respectfully submitted,

EUGENE W. MILLER

DONALD B. DURHAM, *Chairman.*"

Professor Durham moved the acceptance of his Report; Professor Harry L. Levy seconded the motion; the Report was adopted by unanimous consent.

Professor G. Stewart Nease, Chairman of the Committee on Nominations, presented the following Report:

"The Committee on Nominations begs leave to submit the following list of candidates for the various offices of the Executive Committee of the Classical Association of the Atlantic States for the term extending from the conclusion of the present annual meeting to the conclusion of the regular annual meeting in the spring of 1950: for President, Professor Franklin B. Krauss, The Pennsylvania State College; for Vice-Presidents, Miss Emilie Margaret White, Public Schools, Washington, D. C., and Professor James Hutton, Cornell University; for Secretary-Treasurer, Professor Eugene W. Miller, The University of Pittsburgh; for *Ex-Officio* officer, Professor Lillian B. Lawler, Hunter College of the City of New York (President of the Association, 1947-1949); for Regional Representatives: from Delaware, Miss Julia M. Jones, Tower Hill School, Wilmington; from the District of Columbia, Professor John T. Latimer, the George Washington University; from Maryland, Professor Henry T. Rowell, The Johns Hopkins University; from New Jersey, Professor Whitney J. Oates, Princeton University, and Professor Shirley Smith, New Jersey College for Women, New Brunswick; from New York, Dr. Emory E. Cochran, Fort Hamilton High School, Brooklyn, and the Reverend A. M. Guenther, S.J., Canisius College, Buffalo, and Professor Alice E. Kober, Brooklyn College; from Pennsylvania, Miss Helen S. MacDonald, Friends' Select School, Philadelphia, and Professor Earl L. Crum, Lehigh University, and Miss Norma M. Nevin, Edgewood High School, Pittsburgh; for Editor of THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY, Professor Harry L. Levy, Hunter College of the City of New York; for Representative on the Council of the American Classical League, Professor Eugene W. Miller, The University of Pittsburgh; for Editor for the Atlantic

States, Editorial Board of the *Classical Journal*, Professor Franklin B. Krauss, The Pennsylvania State College.

"Respectfully submitted,
EMORY E. COCHRAN
GRACE HUNTON
G. STEWART NEASE, *Chairman*."

Professor Nease moved the adoption of the Report of his Committee, and Professor E. Adelaide Hahn seconded the motion. President Lawler then inquired whether there were any nominations from the floor. In the absence of any such nominations, Professor Nease's motion was put to a vote and was unanimously adopted; the President instructed the Secretary-Treasurer to cast a ballot for the candidates designated by the Committee on Nominations and thereupon declared them to be duly elected.

Since none of the officers or the members had any old or new business to address to the Chair, the business meeting was adjourned at 2:30 P. M.

Respectfully submitted,
FRANKLIN B. KRAUSS, *Secretary-Treasurer*

FREE TRANSLATION

By JOHN C. HANLEY

VATICAN LEXICON
MODERNIZES LATIN

PHRASES COINED TO DESCRIBE
COMMUNISM, MACHINE GUN,
BLACK MARKET, A-BOMB

—*Headline in the Times.*

When Galba lived in *insula*
And atom-bombless Caesar
Was laying waste the parts of Gaul
(*In partes tres divisa*),

Lingua Latina held its own
With all that genius wrought
In the noisy world of science
And the silent realm of thought.

We think no less of Cicero,
No less of Catiline,
That neither had the Latin
For today's B-29.

Why, then, should Latin leap the gap?
The future would esteem us,
And we'd be wise if we moved back
With Romulus and Remus.*

The foregoing verses, which appeared in the October 22, 1949 number of *The New Yorker*, evidently refer to

* Reprinted from *The New Yorker* by permission. Copr. 1949 The New Yorker Magazine Inc.

Antonio Bacci's *Varia Latinitatis Scripta* (Rome, 1949). A discussion of Bacci's work by Professor Revilo P. Oliver of the University of Illinois will appear later in this volume of THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY.

FAMILY SWEARING

When candidates for various offices in the Spring election gathered in Jersey City, New Jersey, to draw lots for position on the printed ballot, the Hague-sponsored group again managed to secure first place in the lists, as they had done with monotonous consistency in past such drawings. Charges of fraud were advanced by several of the disgruntled office-seekers, and according to *Time*, the clerk in charge, protesting his innocence, shouted, "I drew it fairly! . . . I swear on my family!" (*Time*, April 18, 1949, p. 26. Courtesy of *Time*; Copyright Time Inc., 1949).

Clerk Rosengard made use of what must have been a binding oath pattern since the early stages of profane usage. In any society in which the family is a strong unit, to offer one's own family as surety for one's actions is a fearful responsibility; it is a highly forceful and highly convincing asseveration. Such "family oaths" are not unknown in Classical swearing. In the *Frogs* of Aristophanes (586-87) Dionysus vows: "If I strip you of those clothes again, may I perish utterly, and my wife, and my children, . . . with me!" Suetonius (iv. 24. 2) states that Caligula, after the death of his sister, Drusilla, "never afterward took oath about matters of the highest moment, even before the assembly of the people or in the presence of his soldiers, except by the godhead of Drusilla."

Modern swearing too, like ten thousand other facets of "modern" civilization, is often simply a minor variation on a well-developed Classical theme.¹

EDWARD C. ECHOLS

UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA

POLITULUS: A LEXICOGRAPHICAL NOTE

The adjective *politulus* need not necessarily have been a coinage of Gabriel Harvey in his *Ciceronianus* (cf. *Gabriel Harvey's Ciceronianus*, edited by H. S. Wilson and C. A. Forbes, "University of Nebraska Studies in the Humanities," No. 4 [Lincoln, Nebraska, 1945], p. 121, note on p. 64, line 8). The word, in the form *politulo*, as a variant on *polito* (Cic. *Fam.* vii. 33. 2), has been listed by Forcellini.

Forcellini does not indicate, however, that *politulo* was the reading printed by Lambinus in his edition of

¹ Cf. M. P. Nilsson, *Geschichte der Griechischen Religion* (Munich, 1941), I, 128-31, and Index s.v. "Eid."

Cicero's works, *M. Tullii Ciceronis Opera Omnia* (Paris, 1565-66; cf. the edition of J. C. Orelli, *M. Tullii Ciceronis Opera* [Zurich, 1826-38], III, Part 1, p. 172, note on line 18). Now Lambinus had based his edition on the oldest and best manuscript of the *Ad familiares*, the still extant Mediceus 49, 9 (saec. IX-X), but he had consulted at least five other manuscripts—*tres Memmiani, Clericanus, et Huraltinus* (cf. Orelli, *op. cit.* p. 11)—no longer extant, but apparently entirely worthless (cf. Karl Büchner, *RE*, s.v. "Tullius," 1226 f.). On the other hand, as Sandys notes in his *History of Classical Scholarship* (Cambridge, 1903-8), II, 190, Lambinus' edition of Cicero (which appeared eleven years before Harvey's *Ciceronianus*) was marked by bold emendation.

Whether Lambinus or one of his manuscripts be the source for the word *politulus*, Harvey, it seems, found the word already at hand.

LEO M. KAISER

ST. LOUIS UNIVERSITY

REVIEWS

Das Altrömische Eponyme Amt. By KRISTER HANELL. ("Skrifter Utgivna av Svenska Institutet i Rom," No. 2, Octavo Series.) Lund: Gleerup, 1946. Pp. 226.

This important monograph deserves close attention and a warm welcome for the originality of the point of view with which it sets forth a new reconstruction of the constitutional development of the early Roman Republic. It is the first considerable attempt the reviewer has seen to apply Nilsson's views regarding the pre-Caesarian calendar, and in particular regarding the development of the *comitia centuriata*, the consular tribunes, and the censorship, but goes considerably beyond Nilsson's work, and is at once new and suggestive in comparing the early eponymous magistracy in Rome with the eponymous offices known elsewhere.

The monograph falls into three parts: the subject of the first is the character of the Roman historical tradition regarding the early Republic, of the second, the lists of eponyms as found in the consular *Fasti*, while in the third the constitutional conclusions are drawn. In the first part the author examines the point of view upon which the unanimous Roman tradition regarding the founding of the Republic and the character of the early consulate is based. It was, he believes, and there is much justice in his belief, an interpretation imposed by the nobility of office which grew up after the passage of the Licinio-Sextian rogations in 366, and understood earlier Roman history primarily in the light of its own experience in the struggle of the orders. This whole tradition must be rejected in order to make possible an unprejudiced interpretation of the chief, and almost the

only remaining authentic record, the lists of eponyms themselves.

In the second part the author develops the following propositions. The lists of eponyms are a method, closely connected with a calendar as the term *Fasti* itself implies, of marking the passage of time by years rather than reigns, priesthoods, or generations as in older systems. The custom originated in the Orient (see the Assyrian *limmu*-lists), was introduced into Greece along with the lunar-solar calendar (Nilsson), whence in turn it was introduced into Rome toward the end of the regal period, a time when other evidences of Greek influence also become apparent. The significant facts are the close relationship between the pre-Caesarian calendar and the cult of the deities of the Capitoline temple, and the dedication of that temple in the year of the first known eponyms. It follows that the dedication of the Capitoline temple introduced a system of naming the years, but the analogy of eponymous magistrates elsewhere, and particularly at Athens, indicates that this need not be a year of revolution, nor were the eponyms necessarily the highest officials of the state. The list, however, went on as a reasonably reliable record of the lapse of time. The agreement of Cn. Flavius' dating of the temple of Concordia 204 years after the dedication of the Capitoline temple (Plin. *NH* xxxiii. 19; Livy ix. 44. 6) with the lists we have, indicates that they were an established tradition in his time. Hanell incidentally shows quite convincingly that the *dictator clavi figendi causa* was an emergency appointment to perform expiations, and that Flavius' reckoning cannot have been based on a count of *clavi annales*. It must be based upon the list of eponyms.

The constitutional conclusions discussed in the third part rest upon the *Fasti*, and are reinforced by reference to the few traces that remain of traditions which are discordant with the dominant interpretation. The two great divisions of the *Fasti* concern respectively the military tribunes with consular power and the pre-Decemviral consuls. A later age interpreted these in terms of the struggle of the orders and of their own consulate. Hanell develops the suggestion in Livy iv. 7. 2 that military tribunes with consular power came into being primarily for military purposes. Like Nilsson (*JRS*, XIX [1929], 1-11) he believes that the introduction of hoplite tactics eventually gave rise to the timocratic centuriate assembly, and that its development after the Decemvirate (the true moment of revolution) produced not only the institution of the censorship but also of eponymous annual officials, the military tribunes with consular power (termed consuls in relation to each other) who were finally replaced by the dual consular college in 366.

The proper title of the pre-Decemviral consul, as was suggested long ago, is *praetor maximus*, the term found in the ancient law quoted in Livy vii. 3. Beloch held

that this annual eponym was single and identified him with the *magister populi* or dictator. Hanell accepts the first point but rejects the second, since the dictator was always an emergency magistrate. In support of his view Hanell (pp. 162-80) alleges the word [*praetor*] in the singular number mentioned in the XII tables, and again in a formula of a *legis actio* in a new fragment of Gaius (*Pr.*) in *Fontes Iuris Anteiustiniani*, II, 199 (ed. Baviera, Florence, 1940), the term quoted above in Livy vii. 3, the fact that Horatius singly dedicated the Capitoline temple, and that Cassius singly dedicated the temple of Ceres and arranged the *foedus Cassianum*, and notes that the first college of Decemvirs consisted wholly of consuls of different years. It was a later age, he believes, that supplied the name of a colleague to a single eponymous magistrate for each year, a fact which might help to solve the admitted problem of interpolation in the early consular lists. A *praetor maximus*, moreover, like a *pontifex maximus*, must be one of several lesser praetors. These Hanell finds in the military officers such as the *tribuni celerum*, all collectively termed *praetores* (see Ps.-Ascon. on Cic. *Verr.* ii. 1. 36, p. 234 Stangl; Varr. *LL* v. 87), who gradually assumed power as the royal power declined, or was revived in emergencies by the appointment of the dictator as a substitute, until it became only a priesthood. Hanell, like Gaetano De Sanctis, whom he does not quote, rejects the tradition of a revolution (*Storia dei Romani*, I, 399-402). The real revolution was ushered in by the Decemvirate, followed by the rise of a timocratic assembly, the censorship, and the military tribunes with consular power, a college of eponyms of varying number which finally yielded in 366 to one with the number fixed at two. Moreover the later praetorship may not be wholly an invention of the year 366 but may continue the tradition of the early one, since the office was for a time limited to patricians and was generally held by ex-consuls until the mid-third century.

It is evident that Hanell's point of view is not conservative, and he himself would grant that many of his conclusions are hypothetical. His attack on the point of view of the Roman tradition is valuable even though, in the reviewer's opinion, he has pressed his conclusions too far. The lapse of time between the end of the monarchy and the creation of the tradition is brief enough for valid memories to be preserved, even in a wholly illiterate period, which the early republic was not. We still require only one intermediary between people living today and people who lived in the period of the American Revolution. The Roman hatred of the *rex*, as opposed to the Athenian feeling regarding the *basileus*, is not sufficiently explained by Roman literary imitation of Greek legends about tyrants. The time in which tradition places the expulsion of the kings appears to coincide with the general decline of Etruscan power in Italy. The history of the development of the plebeian magistracies, which Hanell has left to one side in his

concentration upon the eponymous office, may indicate that the struggle of the orders was a factor in the pre-Decemviral system. If the effect of hoplite tactic is so evident in creating a timocratic assembly in the mid-fifth century, Hanell still must admit that the tactic itself was known in Rome at the end of the sixth (p. 197).

Apart from these general considerations, Hanell's arguments on particular points are not always convincing. In order to show that *tribuni militum consulari potestate* were also termed consuls, he refers to the case of Cornelius Cossus, and to the discrepancies in our tradition regarding the eponymous magistrates of 444 and 434. Cossus, who dedicated the *spolia opima*, was termed *tribunus militum* in all the sources used by Livy (*omnes ante me auctores*) but consul in the inscription which Augustus asserted that he found upon the offering itself. There is no indication that Cossus in 437 had consular power, or was other than an ordinary military tribune, nor does any title but consul appear in the tradition about him in 428. In the other two cases the argument depends on the much disputed quotations from the *libri lintei*, while in 444 the author is also compelled to assume that the name Atilius (a plebeian name) in Diodorus, Livy, and Dionysius is a mistake for Papirius. It seems rather that the designation *consulari potestate* distinguishes them from other tribunes. It is not proved that consul was an alternative term.

In order to show that the Dictatorship remained as the sole representative of the kingship Hanell quotes the statement of Zonaras (vii. 19. 5) that military tribunes with consular power were not permitted to celebrate triumphs, a fact which Mommsen explains by reference to the extraordinary nature of the office (*Staatsrecht*, II, 190, and 181, note 2; see Varro in Gell. xiv. 7. 5). The garb of the *triumphator* is considered the garb of royalty; but to make good on his contention the author should show that no consuls triumphed during the period. According to the *Fasti* (see Degraffi, *Inscr. Ital.*, XIII, Part I, pp. 538 f.) four consuls celebrated regular triumphs between 449 and 367. Nor did the dictators "soon disappear" because of the newly won importance of the consuls in 366. The records from 367 to 293 when Book X of Livy ends name twenty-eight dictators *rei gerendae causa* and at least twelve for other purposes.

None of the evidence cited compels us to the conclusion that the eponymous magistrates before the Decemviri were single each year or that they existed under the kings, none completely refutes it, if the tradition as a whole be rejected. The clauses in the XII Tables and the terms in the formula of the *legis actio* may refer to the praetor who happens to be in charge of a case. One magistrate may conclude a treaty apart from his colleagues (see the fetal formula in Livy xxx. 43, *praetor Romanus*, of Scipio, then *pro consule*). Both the Cassian treaty and the first treaty with Carthage are dated by the names of both consuls of their respective years. If

the early date for the treaty with Carthage be accepted, Polybius' mention of the bronze tablets kept beside the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus, and of the ancient language and writing, should add something to the evidence for the form of the date, even though it is not specifically part of his quotation. Temples were regularly dedicated by one official, and even when a board of *duumviri* was elected for the purpose they usually decided which would perform the dedication in a particular case (see Wis-sowa's list of temples, *Religion u. Kultus*, pp. 594-97; Mommsen, *Staatsrecht*, II, 621; cf. Livy xxiii. 31. 9, and as an exception xxiii. 21. 7). Again, the names of the consuls *L. Pinario et Furio* in the ancient law mentioning intercalation which Macrobius quotes from Varro (I. 13. 20 f.) are referred by Hanell to two of the military tribunes with consular power in 432, but Varro's use of the term "consuls" shows that he understood them to be *L. Pinarius* and *P. Furius*, the consuls of 472 (see Degrossi, *op. cit.*, p. 359). It can only be conjectured that the broken name in the Forum inscription was an eponym. Here the author makes no mention of *L. A. Holland's* view that the stone was a sacred boundary mark (*AJA*, XXXVII [1933], 549-53). The legend of Cippus is poor evidence that praetors existed under kings; rather, it was formulated when aiming at kingship had become an abhorrent crime (Val. Max. v. 6. 3; Ovid. *Met.* xv. 552-621).

It is doubtful if the ancient praetorship could have survived without interruption to form the one which tradition declares was created in 366, and the author recognizes that the conduct of legal affairs between 449 and 366 remains unknown. It is worth noting that every college of military tribunes with consular power contains a patrician. The plebeian victory in the matter of the consulate did not include all the religious strongholds. The new office protected the civil law (*repositum in penetralibus pontificum*, Livy ix. 46. 5) until it was revealed by Flavius in 304 shortly before plebeians won access to the major priesthoods, and therefore naturally remained a patrician office for a time and a post of distinction. But if it was a continuation of the early praetorship it is strange that, though a praetor was elected as a colleague of the consuls and under the same auspices, he was definitely stated in the books of the augurs to be incompetent to conduct either a consular or a praetorian election (Cic. *Att.* ix. 9. 3, cf. ix. 15. 2; Dio xli. 36. 1). Here if anywhere we should expect the early seniority of the praetor to appear.

The expression of these doubts and criticisms is not intended to obscure the value of this original and stimulating monograph. It presents a point of view which all students of the development of the early Roman constitution will have to consider.

T. ROBERT S. BROUGHTON

BRYN MAWR COLLEGE

Nicanor of Athens: The Autobiography of an Unknown Citizen. By O. F. GRAZEBROOK. New York: Macmillan, 1947. Pp. xviii, 359. \$3.00.

With only three hundred words or so allotted for the treatment of this book, one is tempted to deal with Mr. Grazebrook, the author, rather than with Nicanor, the imaginary character of his creation. He, that is Mr. Grazebrook, not Nicanor, is the head of an old established iron works in the midlands of England. His avocation has been ancient literature and he has added here another chapter to the long list of unique classical contributions by Englishmen whose major interests lie in other fields. For Mr. Grazebrook, failing to find a book which would bring "out of their frames" the fascinating characters of the late fifth century in Athens, undertook to perform the function himself through the autobiographical commentary of one Nicanor, who moves through the high and disposed scenes of Thucydides, Plato, Aristophanes, and Xenophon.

The modern reader is inevitably reminded, with appropriate modifications, of George Grote, the banker, and his history of Greece; of Bishop Thirlwall, the theologian, and his ventures into a similar field; of Walter Leaf, the financier of the First World War, and his translation of Homer; of Alexander Shewan, the Indian Civil Servant, and his essays on Homeric themes; of T. E. Shaw, the romantic sojourner of the desert, and his peculiar claim to interpret the *Odyssey*; and of Stanley Baldwin, the statesman, who also presided over a family iron works, and wrote with fine understanding of life and letters in ancient Greece and Rome.

But the reader is entitled to some indication of the content of the book and some estimate of the skill with which the theme has been handled. That, too, must be done briefly and by indirection for the sands of my three hundred words are running low. There are twenty-three chapters, and, to mention but a few of the items, they carry the mythical Nicanor through a childhood in Athens, the Battle of Delium, the affair of the Hermae, through his marriage and his participation in the Sicilian Expedition; and on to the unhappy ending of the war and the Reign of Terror under the Thirty Tyrants. Grazebrook is too pro-Athenian to stop at that point and he carries his story on to a perhaps over-cheerful account of the recovery of Athens under Conon.

In the torpid days of a summer session, I suggested to a student who seemed to be possessed by the same desire for a personalized account of Athenian life that goaded Mr. Grazebrook into writing his book, that he read it. This was before I had myself more than casually looked at the volume. The results were astonishingly effective, and by way of commentary on the book, I quote three brief extracts from the report of

the student: "In fact I found myself actually on the beaches [of Syracuse] with the doomed Athenians." "At times I wondered how Nicanor kept out of history books." "The journey to Delphi [last chapter] seems superfluous to the plot, even though instructive." With due allowance for the ebullience of youth, I concur in these judgments.

I cannot, however, refrain from recalling one or two phrases from Grazebrook's preface (p. vii), for they are indicative of his scholarly appraisal of the sources from which he has derived his story, viz., "the cold lucid pages of Thucydides," "Plato, who was a humanist, which is commonplace enough, but who has a charm which is unique," "the prophetic instinct [of Aristophanes] which is the great gift of the comic Muse," "the turgid pages of the egregious Xenophon."

All in all this is a very good book for what it purports to be, but it calls for perusal rather than for comment. I have not counted the words of this review, but I think it is time to stop.

HERBERT N. COUCH

BROWN UNIVERSITY

Milton's Samson and the Christian Tradition. By F. MICHAEL KROUSE. Princeton: Princeton University Press (for the University of Cincinnati), 1949. Pp. viii, 159. \$3.75.

Two aspects of this careful and thorough study are of interest to readers of THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY. Its main thesis, that *Samson Agonistes* is completely intelligible only against Milton's total intellectual and religious background and that it is meaningless to invoke any single anterior work as a source, is incidentally a salutary lesson in the uses and limitations of *Quellenforschung*. Of more immediate interest to the classicist is the question of the relationship of *Samson* to Greek tragedy, which is naturally only incidental to Mr. Krouse's larger question.

With wide erudition Mr. Krouse traces the shaping of the *Samson* story and of the moral implications attached to it from pre-Biblical origins on through progressive "purifications," by allegorical interpretation and otherwise, in the patristic, scholastic, and renaissance periods, and demonstrates that for Milton and the literate readers whom his poem envisages the swaggering folk-hero had been transformed into an authentic tragic figure and his career had been in some degree assimilated to that of the Christ, whom he was thought to prefigure. For a full appreciation of Milton's *Samson*, Mr. Krouse argues, we must have regard to this whole fabric and not merely to one individual strand in it.

We can only applaud this sound approach; but it need not necessarily minimize, as Mr. Krouse makes it do, the influence of Greek tragedy. Here Mr.

Krouse takes issue with William R. Parker's *Milton's Debt to Greek Tragedy in Samson Agonistes* (Baltimore, 1937), politely, but I think unjustly. I find support for Parker's position in my own conviction that of all the classic tragedies which have been acclaimed in Europe for their fidelity to the Greek, only *Samson* would be intelligible to a fifth-century audience. They would only need to be informed of another legend, closely akin to those they knew, to apprehend the tragic idea Milton presents; whereas they would find completely unintelligible, I think, the evangelical love in Goethe's *Iphigenie* or the polite love in Racine's *Phèdre*, or the complete inanity of Matthew Arnold's *Merope*, which is the most "correct" tragedy of them all. The thoroughly Greek concept of the tragic idea in *Samson* is not explicit in the fabric from which Milton designed his poem. As a great creator he may have arrived at it independently, but we know that he was a perceptive reader of Greek tragedy (his marginalia on Euripides, for example, must be seriously considered by any editor), and I should therefore hold that if the Christian *Samson* tradition forms the warp of Milton's fable the Greek concept of the tragic is its woof.

Milton was not only aware of the suitability of the tragic form for conveying profound matter but understood the nature of the spiritual matter implicit in Greek tragedy as few moderns have done. The elaborations of the *Samson* story in Josephus and the Christian exegetes provide necessary illumination for Milton's *Samson*, but for the essential matter of the poem our only real parallel remains Greek tragedy.

MOSES HADAS

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

Ancilla to the Pre-Socratic Philosophers: A Complete Translation of the Fragments in Diels, *Fragmente der Vorsokratiker*. By KATHLEEN FREEMAN. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1948. Pp. x, 162. \$3.50.

A few years ago the author, who is Lecturer in Greek at the University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire, published a very useful volume entitled *The Pre-Socratic Philosophers: A Companion to Diels, 'Fragmente der Vorsokratiker'* (Oxford: Basil Blackwell, 1946), which gives a full and competent account of the succession of thinkers from Orpheus to the Sophists, based on the fragments and other testimonia assembled in the monumental work of Diels. The present work is announced as ancillary to the author's earlier volume. It is intended to be of use both to those who know no Greek but want to know the sources on which our knowledge of the Pre-Socratics depends, and also to those who do read Greek but cannot spare the time necessary for a thorough examination of the originals.

Greek words and phrases have been kept out of the text, but where comments on readings or interpretations are required these are supplied in footnotes. Like the *Companion*, it follows scrupulously the order of contents of Diels' fifth edition, even to the listing of thinkers of whom practically nothing is known.

Undoubtedly this book will be highly useful, particularly now that Diels' fifth edition has become so scarce. But for this very reason the usefulness of Miss Freeman's volume would have been much increased if she had consistently indicated the sources of the fragments along with her translations and summaries. Occasionally these sources are identified by chapter and verse, sometimes by author only, but usually not at all. Nor is Miss Freeman's earlier volume, the *Companion*, any help on this point, as this user has discovered to his annoyance; there also the reader who wishes to know the ultimate authority for a statement in the text is usually referred to Diels. This editorial procedure certainly emphasizes the fact that we cannot ultimately get along without Diels; but one wishes that these volumes were not so needlessly dependent upon that work. Miss Freeman's translations are smooth and, where I have checked them, seem to be accurately done, following in the main the sense of Diels' German renderings.

GLENN R. MORROW

THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

Finds of Greek Coins in the British Isles. By J. G. MILNE. London: Oxford University Press, 1948. Pp. 47; 3 maps. \$1.50.

From time to time the finding of Greek coins in Britain has been reported, but the reports have generally been doubted or disregarded. Thanks to the care and thoroughness with which the Rev. Thomas Rackett made note of such discoveries in Dorset from 1780 to 1840, a body of material too large to be ignored has come to the attention of the Ashmolean Museum, and Dr. Milne has expanded the record by adding material from the British Museum. By way of introduction he prints a useful discussion of the interpretation of coin-finds, condensed from his well-known book *Greek and Roman Coins and the Study of History* (London, 1939). Setting aside issues so late that their presence in Britain may be accounted for by the Roman occupation, there are eighty-eight Greek bronze coins to be considered, sixty-six of the fourth and third centuries B.C., fifteen of the second century, seven of the first. Their state of preservation shows that they were not imported in Roman times but, on the average, within half a century of the time they were minted. As the Britons used gold coins but no silver or bronze, these pieces must have been imported as scrap metal in exchange for the tin and lead which Britain produced. Dr. Milne suggests that they

were gathered at central points in Sicily, Africa, and Syria, and this may well be so, though the numbers involved were too few to be sure. There are lists of coins and of find-spots, and maps showing points of origin and places of finding.

ALFRED R. BELLINGER

YALE UNIVERSITY

NOTES AND NEWS

This department will deal with events of interest to classicists; the contribution of pertinent items will be welcomed. Also welcome will be items for the section on *Personalia*, which will deal with appointments, promotions, fellowships, and other professionally significant activities of our colleagues in high schools, colleges, and universities.

The **International Federation of Classical Associations** (Fédération Internationale des Associations d'Etudes Classiques) will hold its first Congress in Paris, during the week of August 28 to September 3, 1950. The American Philological Association is a member of the Federation, which was founded by an agency sponsored by UNESCO. Correspondence concerning the submission of papers and other matters connected with the Congress should be addressed to M. A. Dain, 42 Rue de Dantzig, Paris XV, France.

The **Würzburger Jahrbücher für die Altertumswissenschaft**, which began publication in 1946, has now reached its third volume. The editors are Professors Josef Martin and Friedrich Pfister; the former may be addressed at Grabenberg 2, Würzburg, Germany.

PERSONALIA

Professor **Earl L. Crum** of Lehigh University, who served as Visiting Professor at Heidelberg University last semester, was awarded the title of Honorary Senator at a meeting of the University Senate at Heidelberg on June 26, 1949. The title was awarded in appreciation of Professor Crum's services in reopening the university at the end of World War II, when he was serving with the American Army in Germany.

Professor **Frank M. Snowden** of Howard University has been granted an award under the Fulbright Act for a year's research in archaeology. He will spend the year in Italy.

AMERICAN ACADEMY IN ROME ROME PRIZE FELLOWSHIPS, 1950-1951

The Academy offers a limited number of Fellowships for mature scholars and artists capable of doing independent work in classical studies, architecture, landscape architecture, musical composition, painting, sculpture, and the history of art. Fellowships will be awarded on evidence of ability and achievement, and are open to citizens of the United States for one year beginning

October 1, 1950, with a possibility of renewal. Research fellowships carry a stipend of \$2,500 a year and residence at the Academy. All other fellowships carry a stipend of \$1,250 a year, transportation from New York to Rome and return, studio space, residence at the Academy, and an additional travel allowance. Applications and submissions of work, in the form prescribed, must be received at the Academy's New York office by February 1, 1950. Requests for details should be addressed to Miss Mary T. Williams, Executive Secretary, American Academy in Rome, 101 Park Avenue, New York 17, New York.

BOOKS RECEIVED

Here will be listed all books received by THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY the subjects of which are deemed to fall within the WEEKLY's scope. Listing here neither precludes nor assures a subsequent review. Books received will not be returned, whether or not they are listed or reviewed.

- CHASE, A. H. and PHILLIPS, HENRY, JR. *A New Introduction to Greek*. Revised ed.; Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1949. Pp. x, 186. \$4.00.
- CLEVE, FELIX M. *The Philosophy of Anaxagoras: An Attempt at Reconstruction*. New York: King's Crown Press, 1949. Pp. xix, 167. \$3.00.
- DE LAET, SIEGFRIED J. *Portorium: Etude sur l'Organisation Douanière chez les Romains, Surtout à l'Époque du Haut-Empire*. Bruges: "De Tempel," 1949. Pp. 510.
- BOERMA, R. E. H. W. *P. Vergili Maronis Libellus Qui Inscritbitur Catalepton: Pars Prior*. (Dissertation, University of Groningen.) Groningen: De Waal, 1949. Pp. 168.
- DELATTE, ARMAND. *La Constitution des États-Unis et les Pythagoriciens*. ("Collection d'Études Anciennes Publiée sous le Patronage de l'Association Guillaume Budé.") Paris: Société d'Édition "Les Belles Lettres," 1948. Pp. 30.
- DORF, PHILIP. *The Coming of Ulysses: A Play in Four Acts*. New York: Oxford Book Co., 1949. Pp. 73. \$1.50.
- FITTS, DUDLEY, and FITZGERALD, ROBERT. *Sophocles, Oedipus Rex: An English Version*. New York: Harcourt, Brace and Co., 1949. Pp. 109. \$2.50.
- FRISCH, HARTVIG. *Might and Right in Antiquity: "Dike" I, from Homer to the Persian Wars*. ("Humanitas," No. 2.) Copenhagen: Gyldendal, 1949. Pp. 276. Kr. 30.
- HAARHOFF, T. J. *The Stranger at the Gate: Aspects of Exclusiveness and Co-operation in Ancient Greece and Rome, with Some Reference to Modern Times*. 2d ed.; Oxford: Basil Blackwell, 1948. Pp. xii, 354. 12s. 6d.
- HAARHOFF, T. J. *Vergil the Universal*. Oxford: Basil Blackwell, 1949. Pp. ix, 126. 8s. 6d.
- HÉLIN, MAURICE. *A History of Medieval Latin Literature*. Translated by J. C. SNOW. Revised ed.; New York: William Salloch, 1949. Pp. 130. \$3.00.
- KAKRIDIS, J. T. *Homeric Researches*. ("Skrifter Utgivna av Kungl. Humanistiska Vetenskapssamfundet i Lund," No. 45.) Lund: Gleerup, 1949. Pp. 173. Kr. 15.
- LIND, L. R. (trans.). *The Epitome of Andreas Vesalius, with Anatomical Notes by C. W. ASLING*. ("Historical Library, Yale Medical Library," No. 21.) New York: Macmillan, 1949. Pp. xxxvi, 103; 26 plates. \$7.50.
- LUNDSTRÖM, SVEN. *Neue Studien zur Lateinischen Irenäusübersetzung*. ("Lunds Universitets Arsskrift," N. F. Avd. 1, Bd. LXIV, No. 8.) Lund: Gleerup, 1948. Pp. 234.
- NEVINS, ALLAN and Others. *The Humanities for Our Time: University of Kansas Lectures in the Humanities*. Lawrence, Kansas: University of Kansas Press, 1949. Pp. 159. \$2.00.
- PLACES, EDOUARD DES, S. J. *Pindare et Platon*. Paris: Beauchesne et ses Fils, 1949. Pp. 195.
- POWELL, J. ENOCH (trans.). *Herodotus*. 2 vols. Oxford: At the Clarendon Press, 1949. Pp. xxxii, 773; 2 maps. \$6.00.
- RAUBITSCHKE, A. E. and JEFFERY, L. H. *Dedications from the Athenian Akropolis: A Catalogue of the Inscriptions of the Sixth and Fifth Centuries B. C.* Cambridge, Mass.: Archaeological Institute of America, 1949. Pp. xv, 545.
- RICHTER, G. M. A. *Archaic Greek Art against Its Historical Background*. ("Bryn Mawr Series," No. 9.) New York: Oxford University Press, 1949. Pp. xxv, 226; 107 plates. \$12.50.
- ROBINSON, C. A., JR. *An Anthology of Greek Drama*. ("Rinehart Editions," No. 29.) New York: Rinehart and Co., 1949. Pp. xx, 269. \$0.65.
- VALLINS, G. H. *The Making and Meaning of Words: A Companion to the Dictionary*. London: Adam and Charles Black, 1949. Pp. vi, 216. \$1.75.
- WACE, ALAN J. B. *Mycenae: An Archaeological History and Guide*. Princeton, N. J.: Princeton University Press, 1949. Pp. xviii, 150; 110 plates. \$15.00.
- WIELER, JOHN WILLIAM. *George Chapman: The Effect of Stoicism upon His Tragedies*. (Dissertation, Columbia University.) New York: King's Crown Press, 1949. Pp. x, 218. \$2.75.
- WRIGHT, F. A. (ed.). *Lemprière's Classical Dictionary of Proper Names Mentioned in Ancient Authors, with a Chronological Table*. New ed.; New York: E. P. Dutton and Co., 1949. Pp. xxviii, 675. \$5.00.
- YAVIS, C. G. *Greek Altars: Origins and Typology*. ("St. Louis University Studies, Monograph Series: Humanities," No. 1.) St. Louis, Mo.: St. Louis University Press, 1949. Pp. xxiii, 266; 22 plates. \$6.00 (paper, \$5.00).

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The Idea of a Theater

By FRANCIS FERGUSSON. An original and beautifully written book on changing perspectives in the art of the theater. Through a study of ten plays — *Oedipus Rex*, *Bérénice*, *Tristan und Isolde*, *Hamlet*, *Ghosts*, *The Cherry Orchard*, *Six Characters in Search of an Author*, *The Infernal Machine*, *Noah*, *Murder in the Cathedral* — the author shows how all playwrights seek to "hold the mirror up to nature," and how in this respect the art of drama is always the same, varying only with the aesthetic and philosophic concepts of each age. \$3.75

An Index to Aristotle

By TROY WILSON ORGAN. Here at last is the long-needed topical index to Aristotle which will help the English-speaking student of philosophy, letters, politics, ethics, or psychology to evaluate more properly Aristotle's contribution to any specific field. Based on the Oxford translations. "Organ will be as indispensable to Aristotelians in America as the *Organon* was to those of the Lyceum." — *Thought*. \$5.00



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